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The
Jamestown Exposition
Illustrated

Official Publication

The Jamestown Exposition Illustrated

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At the Jamestown Exposition takes place the Greatest Gathering of War Ships in the History of the World

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The Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition

On the shores of Hampton Roads, where the mighty James pours its waters into the broad Chesapeake Bay, with the Atlantic Ocean off in the distance between the Virginia capes, stands the great "Jamestown Exposition" where the people of our whole country are celebrating in fitting manner the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of the nation. Wonderful in its conception, beautiful in its execution, the "Colonial City" has risen like magic among the Southern pines and flowers; and here Virginians, with true Virginia hospitality, are giving a hearty, gladsome welcome to all who come. With its buildings of brick, and the great white columns that marked the architecture of the Georgian period, the Exposition itself is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. But vieing with it in attractiveness is the wide expanse of the waters of Hampton Roads, where the battle-ships of the world have gathered in fraternal meeting. They do not look like dogs of war in their gay attire; covered with flags of many colors, and at night with myriads of lights, they tell the tale of peace and good will among all peoples. Beautiful women, and men of many nations, promenade the decks, while the small boats ply between the ships as the officers, in bright uniforms, visit one another, and everywhere is heard the soft ripple of laughter and the voice of merriment. Truly the scene is wonderful, whether we look upon the land or upon the sea.

And the reason of its being adds to the interest of it all. Three hundred years ago, a hardy band of English adventurers passed over the waters of Hampton Roads, and up the broad Powhatan, as the Indians called it, to Jamestown, where they established the first permanent English settlement on the American Continent. Many were its early vicissitudes, but it was guided in its infancy by the strong hand of the brave and wonderfully resourceful Captain John Smith, while for its guardian angel, there was the beautiful and gracious Indian maiden—Pocahontas of happy memory. Of Jamestown, nothing now remains save the lonely ruins of the old church tower; but from that little settlement this great nation sprung, and it seems but right and proper that the world should come en masse to its birthday party, and share in the joys and festivities of the happy holiday.

From April 26th to November 30th, 1907, Virginia, "The mother of states and of statesmen" is "at home" in the Colonial City.

There is no other land so fair
As Old Virginia,
So full of song, so free from care,
As Old Virginia,
And I am sure that happy land
The Lord prepared for mortal man,
Is built exactly on the plan
Of Old Virginia.

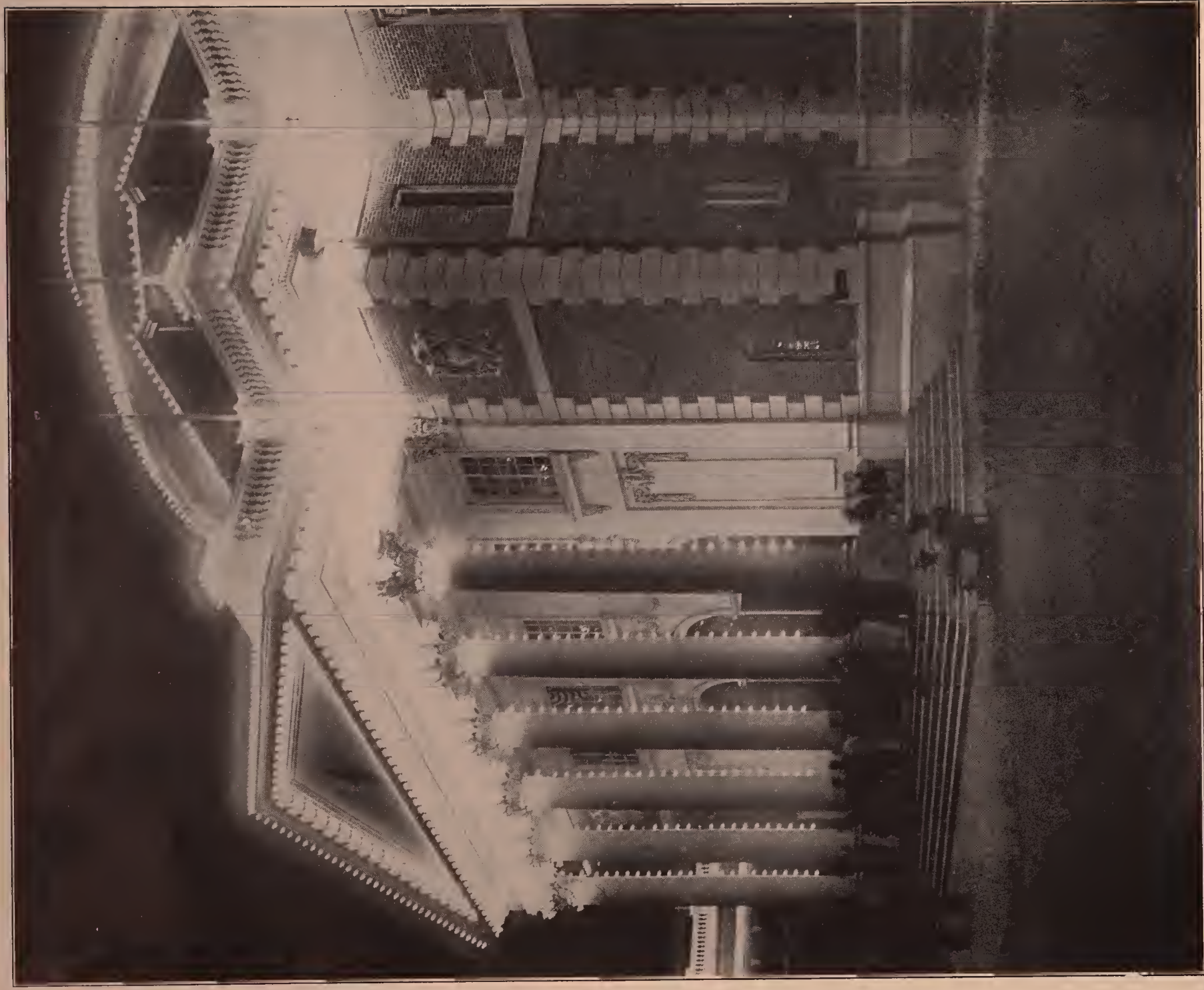


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HAMPTON ROADS AND THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.



THE AUDITORIUM.

The Auditorium is the central and main building of the three structures forming the principal figure of the grand picture of the Exposition. It faces Raleigh Court, with an enchanting view of Hampton Roads and the naval ships in the distance, with the Grand Basin, the Piers and the Sunken Gardens near at hand. Its Southern facade faces the beautiful Lee Parade which is entirely surrounded by apple trees making a charming view looking toward the main entrance. Adjoining the Auditorium on either side are the Palaces of Education and next these, on the west, is the fire proof Fine Arts Building, and on the east the Marine Exhibits Building



THE AUDITORIUM ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRICITY.

The Auditorium, occupying the central position of the Exposition, and having many hundreds of electric bulbs following its lines, makes a very striking picture at night. It is one of the principal units of a symmetrical whole, which, glowing with countless electric lights makes a scene of wonderful brilliancy and beauty whether seen from the Exposition grounds or from across the waters of Hampton Roads.



THE FOOD PRODUCTS BUILDING.

This ornate building devoted to the display of all kinds of food products is situated nearly opposite the War Path, on Commonwealth Avenue, and with one front facing Lee Parade. Because of the great agitation of the subject of pure foods at the present time it is a place of unusual interest.



MARINE EXHIBITS BUILDING.

This structure, so thoroughly in keeping with the Colonial architectural scheme of the Exposition, and so perfect a type, is situated between the Palace of Mines and the East Educational Palace, and extends through from Pocahontas Street to Lee's Parade. Filled with all sorts of launches, yachts, and other classes of boats, and nautical appliances, it is of great interest to all who love the rivers, lakes and sea.



PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The Palace of Liberal Arts is devoted to that great variety of works covering books, maps, drawings, ancient manuscripts and carvings, the manufacture of paper; and the Graphic Arts, including printing, lithography, typewriters, and printing processes of all kinds, with kindred lines of human activity.



THE STATES' EXHIBIT PALACE.

Within the confines of this vast building the visitor may spend hours with profit and pleasure in studying and comparing the products of the various great States which compose our common country. The building, 300 by 500 feet, is at the right of Lee Parade as one enters at the Main Entrance.



STATE BUILDINGS ON WILLOUGHBY BOULEVARD.

The water front of the Exposition stretches for some miles along Hampton Roads, and this view shows a portion west of Government Pier and Raleigh Court. Along the board walk throngs are continually passing, visiting the State buildings and gazing out upon the waters.



PALACES OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The range of exhibits in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy includes specimens of the finest gems and the coarsest but none the less valuable output of the coal and iron and other mines, with the machinery used in their extraction and processes of treatment. A never ending source of interest is the wealth for which men delve in the depths of the earth.



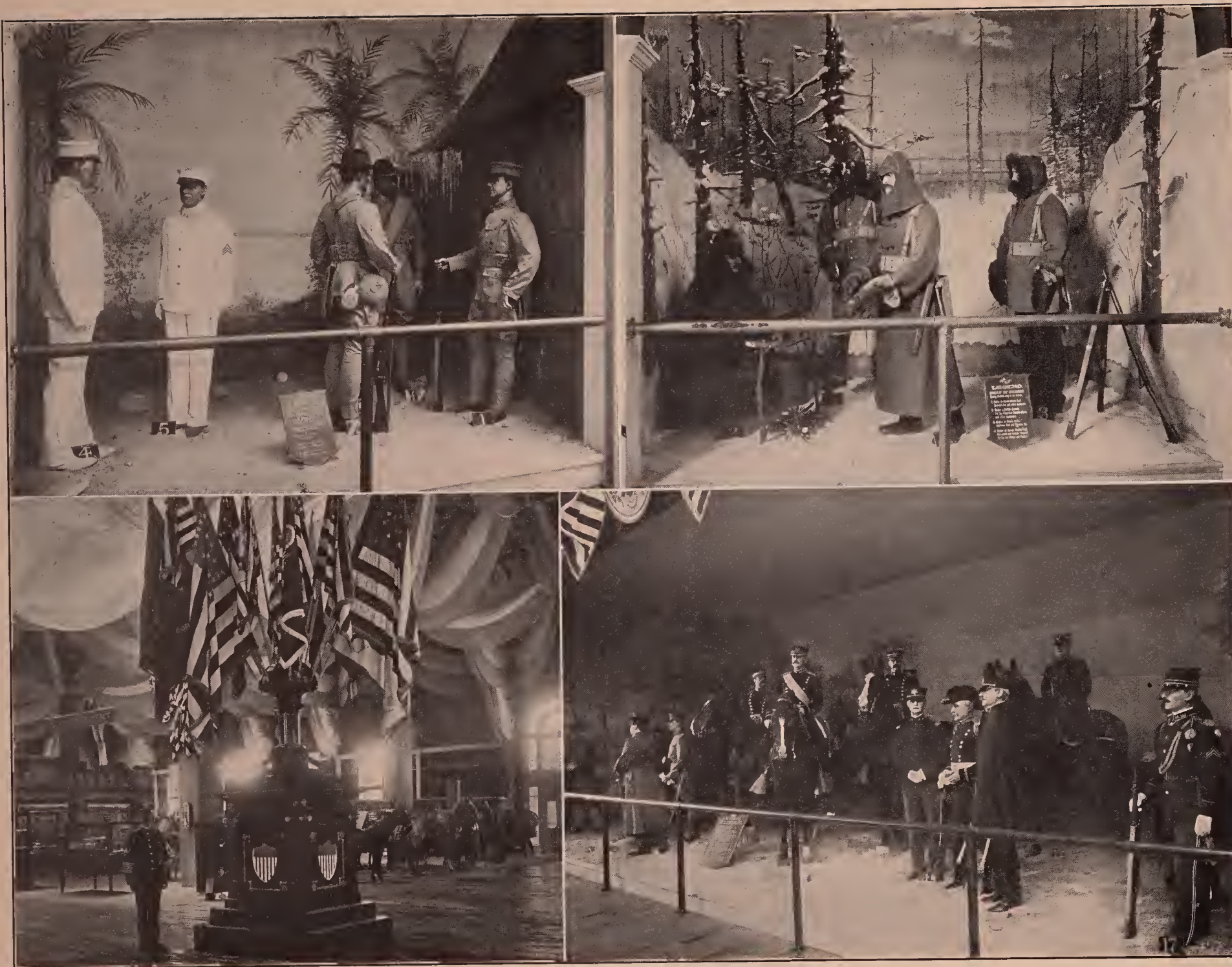
THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WEST. ARMY AND NAVY EXHIBITS.

This building is replete with interesting exhibits showing our governmental system of conducting the Army and Navy, and the requirements of these two lines of service. Connected with this building by a pillared colonnade is the Smithsonian Institute Museum.



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING, EAST. TREASURY, POST OFFICE AND INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS.

Here are interesting exhibits set up showing the workings of these various branches of service. The government buildings are always visited and their contents closely studied by the people who evince unflagging interest in the work performed by their own public servants. The Fisheries Building is connected with this building, completing the artistic grouping of the government palaces.



VIEWS IN THE INTERIOR OF GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WEST.

View No. 1 of this group shows the Philippine uniform adopted by our government. No. 2 the Alaskan uniform, while No. 4 shows officers and other lines of the service. They suggest the wide territorial influence to which our nation has attained in recent decades. No. 3 is a standard of flags adorning the center of this building.



WATER BUFFALO FROM THE PHILIPPINES.
A VIEW IN THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

VIEW IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
GREAT GUN IN THE WAR EXHIBIT.

VIEWS IN THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE STATES' EXHIBIT PALACE.

Fronting on Spotswood Circle, opposite Arts and Crafts Village. Contains elaborate exhibits from states bordering upon both oceans and upon the lakes and rivers between.



FISHERIES BUILDING.

Wonderfully interesting and instructive lessons are here shown of the beneficent work of the fisheries commission in the propagation and distribution of food fishes. The rivers, lakes and ocean bays are restocked in the manner here shown.



ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS CLUB HOUSE.

This pleasant rendezvous is in the eastern part of the Exposition Grounds on Commonwealth Avenue, east, facing Powhatan Street. It is exceedingly attractive and inviting in appearance, and is well suited to the fraternal purposes of the officers.



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS CLUB HOUSE.

This club house for enlisted men faces the Lee Parade from Commonwealth Avenue, West. It is a favorite place for meetings of the men of these two branches of service, and a great place for the exchange of stories of adventure.



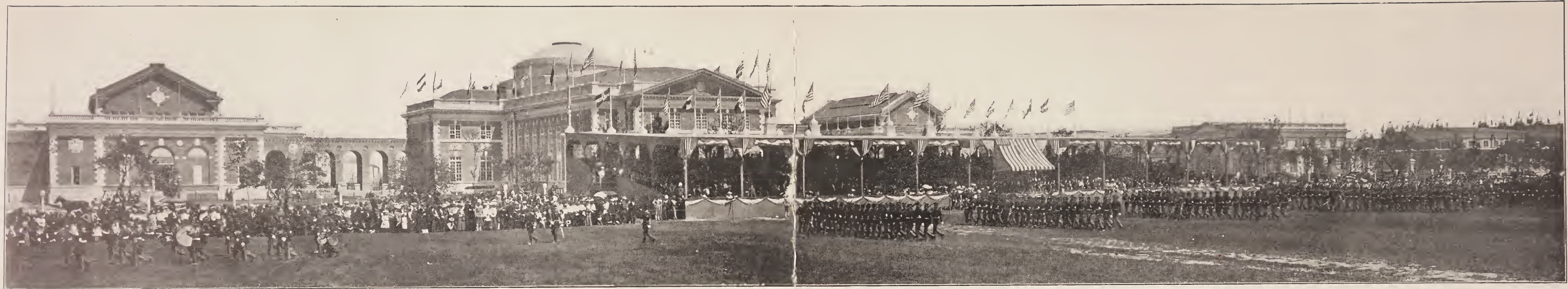
MOTHERS' AND CHILDREN'S BUILDING—POCAHONTAS HOSPITAL.

Great Expositions like great cities must provide for the ills which are sure to overtake some unfortunates where great numbers of people congregate. Pocahontas Hospital is located at the east border of Lee Parade, opposite the State Exhibit Palace. The Mothers' and Children's Building, as its name implies, is a place of rest, facing Hampton Roads, on Willoughby Boulevard, near the Inside Inn.



THE POWHATAN OAK—IN ARTS AND CRAFTS VILLAGE.

The Powhatan Oak is the venerated tree of this section of Virginia. Science has proclaimed the fact that it was a vigorous young tree at the time of the landing of the first English settlers, and time has woven many romances about this sturdy old monarch of the forest.



MILITARY PROCESSION ON LEE PARADE.



NAVAL FLEET ON HAMPTON ROADS OFF THE EXPOSITION.



VIRGINIA BUILDING.

Virginia has erected for the entertainment of her guests a typical old Virginia home of the Colonial period. It is beautifully located on Hampton Roads between the Pennsylvania and Maryland buildings, and true Virginia hospitality will be dispensed there during the Exposition.



AN INTERIOR VIEW IN VIRGINIA BUILDING.

The interior of the beautiful Virginia State building is strikingly elegant and attractive, and perfectly in harmony with the intent to produce a good reproduction of the best class of early Virginia homes. Not the least interesting study to exposition visitors is that of the different styles pervading the State buildings and their furnishings. In all of these buildings are innumerable objects typical of peculiar qualities, clothed with traditional or historic reminiscence, or sacred because of associations.



PENNSYLVANIA



MASSACHUSETTS

STATE BUILDINGS.

The Pennsylvania State Building is a faithful reproduction of Independence Hall, the Nation's first Capitol, where the Liberty Bell hung, and now Philadelphia's, and, indeed, Pennsylvania's most revered historic building. The Massachusetts Building is a reproduction of the old State House in Boston. It stands at the head of State Street, the financial center of New England. The emblems of British authority, the lion and the unicorn decorate the front of the building, as in the days of Colonial Government. Both State buildings stand on Willoughby Boulevard, one on each side and equidistant from Raleigh Court.



MISSOURI
NORTH CAROLINA

WEST VIRGINIA
LOUISIANA

STATE BUILDINGS.



OHIO
CONNECTICUT

NEW JERSEY
ILLINOIS

STATE BUILDINGS.



MARYLAND
DELAWARE

NEW YORK
KENTUCKY

STATE BUILDINGS.



THREE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIPS.

These great battle-ships were photographed as they lay at anchor off the Exposition. The Virginia, pictured at top of the page, is one of the latest additions to our navy. She is a first-class battle-ship, and was built at Newport News. The Georgia, a first-class battle-ship, is one of the fastest in the navy. She was built at Bath, Maine. The Rhode Island is also one of the new first-class battle-ships, and was built at the Fore River Ship Yards, near Boston.



THE BUFFALO HUNT.

This spirited work of sculpture is the principal example of the art at the Exposition. It is within the walls of the Auditorium as one enters the Educational Palace, West, and is the object of great admiration. It was executed by Henry K. Bush-Brown, of Newburg, N. Y.



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH TRADING WITH THE INDIANS.

This realistic group is in the Smithsonian Museum, one of the Government buildings. It illustrates methods prevailing in dealing with the red men, as well as the dress of the settlers. Near the group are others showing the dress of people of that date.



THE SWISS VILLAGE
INFANT INCUBATORS



TRIXIE AND PAUL REVERE'S RIDE
BATTLE OF MERRIMAC AND MONITOR



THE WAR PATH.

The designation of the amusement section at the Jamestown Exposition is the War Path. It is original in design, being laid out in a square, bringing the various features closely together and making them very accessible. The Philippine Villlage and The 101 Ranch are both outside the War Path, each being sufficient in themselves to draw the people to their own localities. Certain it is that visitors to the Exposition have a great variety to choose from in bestowing their patronage on these enterprising amusement features.



PHAROAH'S DAUGHTER
COLONIAL VIRGINIA AND BURNING OF JAMESTOWN

THE KLONDIKE GOLD MINES
DESTRUCTION OF SAN FRANCISCO

ATTRactions ON THE WAR PATH.



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

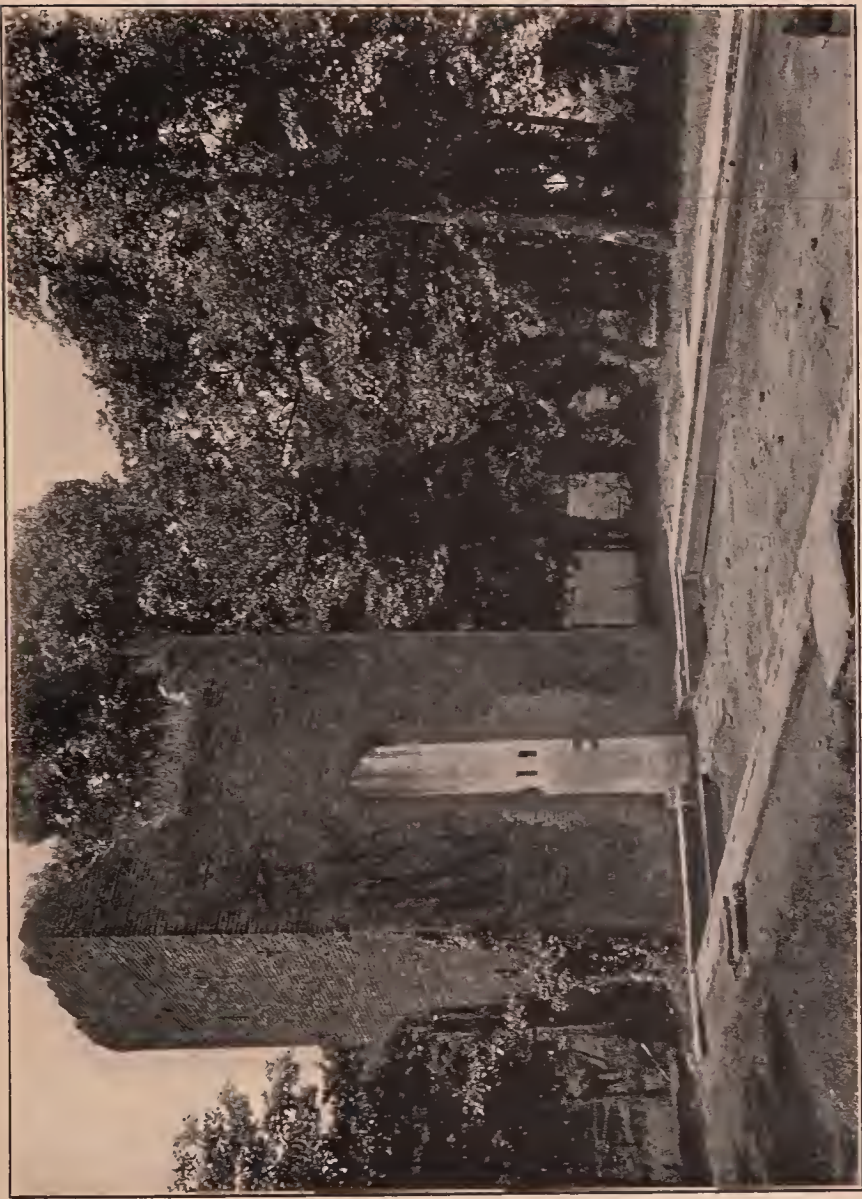
Capt. John Smith was one of the original colonists who landed at Jamestown, May 13, 1607. He was brave, fearless, and a man of wonderful energy and resource. In 1608, he was selected as President of the Council which governed the colony, and by his wise rule and great courage was able to preserve and protect the colony, which otherwise would doubtless have perished. Having been severely injured in an explosion he returned to England in October, 1609, and did not return to Virginia.

From Paintings in Virginia State Library



POCAHONTAS.

Pocahontas, sometimes called Matoaka, was the daughter of Powhatan, the most powerful of all the Indian chieftains. Through her aid and assistance the colony was several times saved from destruction. On one occasion, she threw herself between Capt. John Smith and the war clubs raised to beat out his brains. In 1616 she accompanied her husband, John Rolfe, to England, where she was received at court. She died at Gravesend the following year as she was about to return to Virginia.



OLD CHURCH TOWER, JAMESTOWN.

Three hundred years ago, the first Protestant Church in America was built at Jamestown. It was burned within a few months, and four others followed it successively. The fourth, the tower of which is now standing, was commenced in 1639 and was burned in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 by a torch in Bacon's own hand. It was rebuilt, but the tower and foundation alone remain until the present day. In the church at Jamestown occurred the first English marriage in America—John Laydon and Anne Burras, in 1608; the first baptism—Virginia Laydon, in 1609; the marriage of Pocahontas and John Rolfe in 1614; and here in 1619 met the first legislative assembly in America.



THE NEW CHURCH AT JAMESTOWN, ISLAND.

The new church at Jamestown Island, recently erected is built upon the old foundations. On May 11th, 1907, the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, who raised the fund to rebuild it, presented the new edifice to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and on the 13th of May, the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Colonists upon the Island, it was dedicated by the latter society in celebration of the historic event.



MAIN BUILDING, NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME, HAMPTON.

Here the Government maintains the largest of its homes for the aged and helpless soldiers who have served her in time of need. Overlooking a beautiful stretch of water, and equipped with every comfort, this place offers old soldiers an ideal home in which to pass their declining years.



THE NAVAL HOSPITAL, PORTSMOUTH.

In this hospital aged and disabled sailors and marines of Uncle Sam's Navy are treated and cared for at the national expense. It is beautifully situated on the Elizabeth River, across from Norfolk in the midst of a magnificent grove of tall pines.



GRANBY STREET, NORFOLK, LOOKING NORTH FROM MAIN.

This street, whereon lofty modern business edifices are now rapidly stretching skyward, but a few years since was entirely devoted to residences.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, NORFOLK.

St. Paul's Church was erected in 1739. It is built in the form of a cross as were nearly all of the Colonial churches. When Lord Dunmore, enraged because of his defeat at Great Bridge, fired on Norfolk, New Year's Day 1776, a cannon ball lodged in the side of this church, where it can still be seen amid the ivy which covers the walls.



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURG.

Bruton Parish Church was more intimately associated with Colonial history than any other building in Virginia. Five presidents of the United States—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler—worshiped here, as well as all of the Colonial governors and the members of the House of Burgesses for three-quarters of a century. It has been beautifully restored and contains many most interesting relics, among them the James-town baptismal font and communion service.



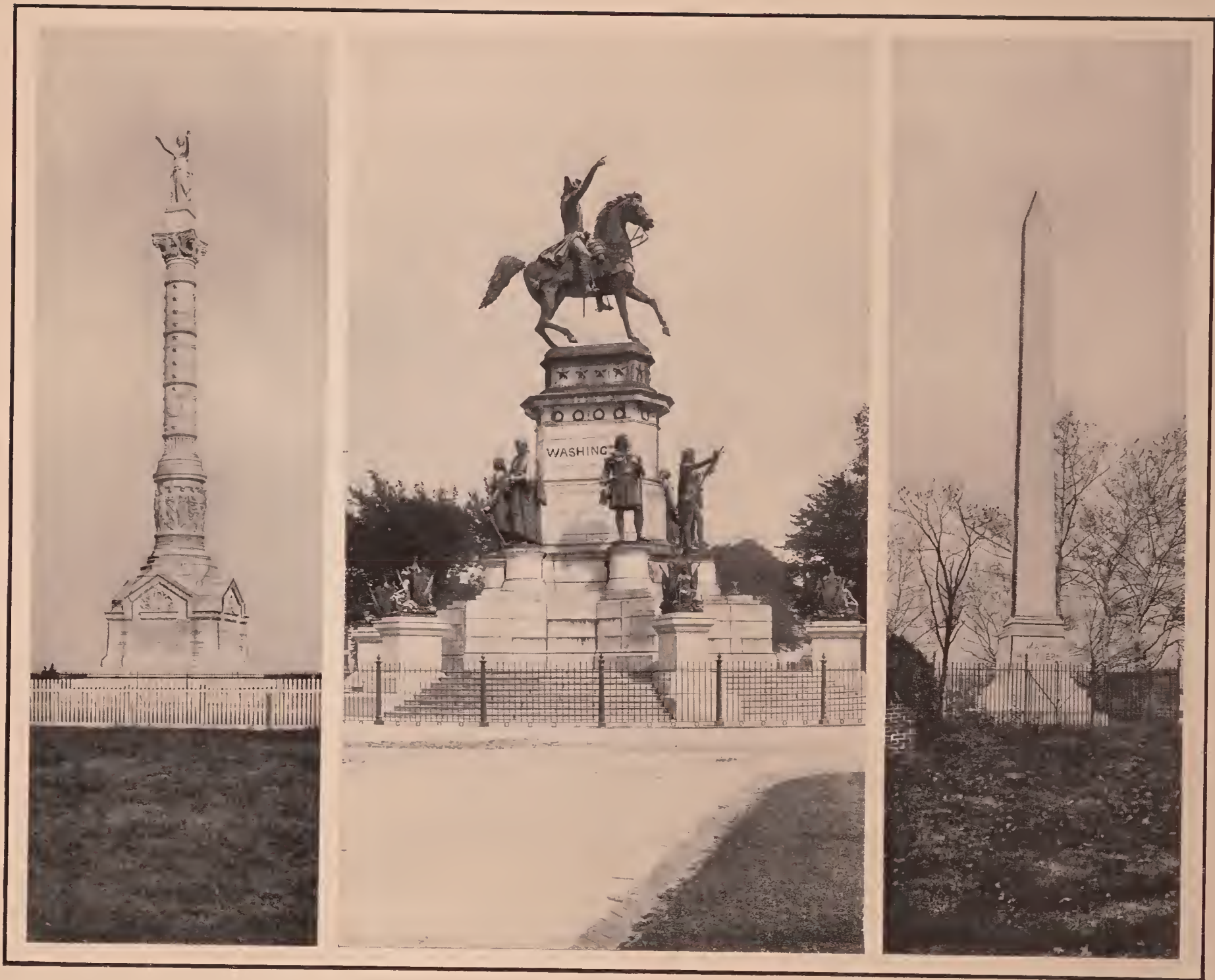
LAUNCHING OF THE U. S. S. BATTLE-SHIP NORTH CAROLINA.

The launching of a new ship is always an occasion of profound interest, and in case of a government vessel of impressive ceremony and rejoicing. The chief interest centers in the christening, when the ship begins to move, at which time some gracious lady, selected for the occasion, proclaims the name of the vessel and breaks a bottle of wine or selected liquid. The North Carolina was built and recently launched at Newport News.



WAR TROPHIES AT FORTRESS MONROE

Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, just across Hampton Roads from the Exposition, is the largest and best equipped fort in America and one of the strongest in the world. The colonists landed here before they landed at Jamestown. A palisaded fort was planned for this point in 1614 and erected a few years later. Jefferson Davis was confined in this fort for about two years after his capture in 1865.



REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENTS.

The Yorktown monument, at the left, commemorates the surrender of Cornwallis. The central monument is the famous equestrian statue of Washington in the Capitol Square at Richmond. The monument at the right was erected to Mary, the Mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, her old home.



THE ONE-OX CART

THE YOUNG BLACKBERRY PICKERS

THE BASKET MAKER

AN OLD TIME TYPICAL NEGRO CABIN

JUN 28 1907

DOBBS BROS.
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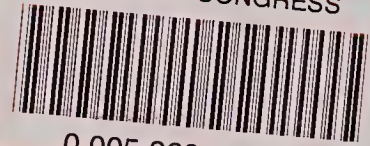
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